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DEWEY WANTS TO RUN.

Admiral Confesses to Presidential Aspirations.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—"Admiral, in view of the many conflicting reports relative to your attitude toward a nomination for the Presidency, will you make a statement to 'The World'?"

"Yes, I realize that the time has arrived when I must definitely define my position. When I arrived in this country last September I said then that nothing would induce me to be a candidate for the Presidency. Since then, however, I have had the leisure and inclination to study the matter, and have reached a different conclusion, inasmuch as so many assurances have come to me from my countrymen that I would be acceptable as a candidate for this great office. If the American people want me for this high office I shall be only too willing to serve them. It is the highest honor in the gift of this nation; what citizen would refuse it? Since studying the subject I am convinced that the office of the President is not such a very difficult one to fill, his duties being mainly to execute the laws of Congress as faithfully as I have always executed the orders of my superiors.

"Is there any political significance in your trips West?"

"No; I am simply filling the engagements made months ago—long before I ever thought seriously of the Presidency."

"On what platform will you stand?"

"I think I have said enough at this time, and, possibly, too much."

Admiral George Dewey is willing to be a candidate for President. He authorizes the announcement to the American people that, after mature reflection and in response to the earnest entreaties from all parts of the country, his former decision not to under any circumstances to run for the Presidency is reconsidered.

A correspondent saw the Admiral at his home at 1747 Rhode Island avenue at 6 o'clock this evening. Admiral Dewey dictated the answers to the above questions and signed the notes. Admiral Dewey has been overwhelmed with invitations from all sections of the country, but has refrained from making any new engagements. There might be a misconception placed upon his purpose. Months ago he promised to visit the cities which are now preparing receptions for him. But few men have had greater opportunities to add to their personal prestige than the Admiral, but he had made no bid for the honors. No political motives can be ascribed to the Admiral in making his visits to the Western cities, for so far as he is concerned his trips are entirely of a social character.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Associated Press has confirmed the World's statement that Dewey is a candidate for the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—It is not known what ticket Dewey wants to run on. He is a nominal Republican and his wife is an active Democrat, as becomes the sister of John R. McLean, of Ohio. She is ambitious to rule the White House, and probably imagines the Admiral as a candidate of patriotic Americans without respect of party.

Great things are expected by the Boers of the new commander in chief, General Botha, who has made his reputation wholly during the present campaign. Foreign officers serving with the Boers have expressed surprise at his clever tactics.

BRITONS ONCE MORE FALL IN A BOER TRAP

Seven Guns and Many Crack Troops Put Out of Action.

ADMIRAL DEWEY WOULD RUN FOR THE CHIEF MAGISTRACY

Futile Attempt Upon the Life of the Prince of Wales—Queen in Ireland—Hawaii In Congress.

LONDON, April 2.—The extraordinary run of success which had hitherto attended Lord Roberts' operations was broken on Saturday, when part of the British force operating east of Bloemfontein walked blindly into a Boer ambush and was captured, with six guns. Colonel Broadwood, in command of the Tenth Hussars, the Household Cavalry, two horse batteries and mounted infantry, under Colonel Pitcher, was in garrison on Friday at Thaba N'chu, which is about halfway between the Free State capital and the border of Basutoland. The British commander was threatened by the near approach of a large Boer force, and, finding his position untenable, marched that night to the Bloemfontein waterworks, lying south of the Modder river, where he encamped. This position appears to be on the road to Bloemfontein and about fifteen miles from that town.

Early on Saturday morning the British camp was shelled from the rear. Colonel Broadwood thereupon sent off a convoy with batteries, while the rest of his force remained behind to act as a rear guard.

The road here crosses a deep spruit, in which Boers had concealed themselves. The whole British detachment walked into ambush and were captured, with six of the guns they had with them. According to one account, the British loss was not great, as most of the convoy were in the trap before a shot was fired. Lord Roberts seems to have heard of Broadwood's plight very quickly and sent General Colville's division at once to his rescue. Latest reports say that Colville arrived on the scene Saturday noon and began shelling the Boers.

Lord Roberts' own report of the affair, if yet received by the War Office, has not been published, and no account is available to the public except the dispatch from Bushman's Kop. Nothing can be said, therefore, regarding the exact extent of the British misfortune.

Evidently Colonel Broadwood thought it necessary to retreat in haste from Thaba N'chu, as he marched all through Friday night, apparently followed by a considerable force of the enemy. The hope is expressed here that General Colville will recover the convoy and guns, but this is hardly likely in such a difficult country, and it is probable the next news will be that after a stiff fight General Colville has extricated Colonel Broadwood from his difficult position, but failed to retrieve the disaster.

Some criticisms are heard regarding the renewal of the old mistake of underestimating the Boers and the absence of proper precaution. No doubt the affair will revive Boer hopes and inspire confidence among the enemy at a critical moment.

LONDON, April 3.—Lord Roberts' report confirms the story of disaster. The British lost 350 men and several guns.

Further Particulars.

LONDON, April 3.—The Daily Chronicle's Bloemfontein correspondent writes:

"Following the scouts of General French's cavalry division to the scene of battle, the correspondent witnessed one of the most terrible spectacles of the war. Horses lay stiffened in the various attitudes of sudden death, and mingled among them were ghastly human bodies, with the wrecks of wagons and forage scattered wide. Everything told of a terrible tale of surprise and carnage.

"It would be impossible to conceive anything more ingenious than the Boer trap, and the only wonder is that a single man escaped. On crossing the spruit, where the ground rises immediately toward a grassy knoll, with stony slopes facing the drift, one came upon an inclosure from which it was possible to fire over the drift. At this point the spruit makes a circular bend, while the south embankment, which is protected by the partially constructed railway embankment, enabled the enemy to pour in a galling fire on three sides, as well as a double tier of fire in front.

"When the convoy was first attacked a scene of frightful confusion followed. The mules stampeded and the wagons were overturned, while the concealed enemy poured in a deadly fire. When the first battery appeared the Boers seemed undesirous of continuing the slaughter and called upon the British to surrender. At that moment, however, one battery, which was escaping from the rear of the convoy under heavy fire, wheeled into action and began shelling the Boers with the four remaining guns. The Boers confess that this battery accounted for five killed and nine wounded of their losses.

"Early in the afternoon the Boers collected about the convoy, began removing the guns and wagons and permitted the collection of the British dead and wounded. Our actual casualties were less than had been expected. Despite this regrettable incident, it is impossible not to admire the gallant manner in which the little force was able to extricate itself from an almost hopeless position.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Standard says the Duke of Teck was in charge of the transport, but is safe.

A dispatch dated Bushman's Kop, Sunday, April 1st, says: "The Boers who were hidden in the spruit when the British guns were captured were commanded by Reichman, a German."

farmers in the south and southeast sections of the Free State is recognized at Bloemfontein. Men who surrendered under the proclamation of Lord Roberts are now being punished for the reliance they placed in the ability of the British to protect them.

Boers Not Pursued.

LONDON, April 4.—(Afternoon Service).—General Colville and General French have given up the movement against the Boers east of Bloemfontein and have joined the main army. It doubtless seemed to Lord Roberts a vain attempt to send 12,000 of his best troops into the wilderness with a field transport, in the direction at a right angle with his chosen line of advance. The Boers have probably moved elsewhere, and if to the southeast General Colville could as easily strike them from Bloemfontein as by following them up across the plains. These inferences still leave the situation bewildering for the time being. The enormously superior British forces appear inactive in every part of the war field waiting yet probably for the accumulation of material for a swift advance on the Transvaal frontier.

The London military commentators and the public to some extent are irritated and confused by the situation.

Among the Missing.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The bluest blood of Great Britain is represented

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SHOT AT THE PRINCE.

Heir of Britain's Throne Has a Narrow Escape.

BRUSSELS, April 4.—As the train was leaving the Northern Railroad station with the Prince and Princesses of Wales on board, a man, presumed to be an anarchist or a Boer sympathizer, fired a revolver at the Prince of



THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Wales but missed His Royal Highness. The Prince was in the State carriage which, with its plate glass windows, gives a fair view of the interior. Just as the train was starting, at 3:30 p. m., the would-be assassin jumped on the footboard of the car and fired through the glass. The bullet was deflected and the Prince escaped injury. There was great excitement following the arrest of the man, in the midst of which the train steamed out. The Prince and Princesses of Wales are going to Copenhagen to attend the birthday anniversary of King Christian, which occurs on April 8th.



ADMIRAL DEWEY.

COUNCIL WINS OUT

Bole's Resolution is Adopted.

SEVERAL BREEZY DEBATES

Jones Wants "Hic Jacet Revolutionist" On His Tombstone for Aid- ing Fire Sufferers.

Honolulu, April 11th, 1900.

Whereas, the message of Secretary Hay to President Doie reads as follows:

"The President approves the appointment of the Court of Claims to consider losses caused by the burning of Chinatown and to make awards and judgments on such losses to be paid out of appropriations made by the Council of State in conformity with Hawaiian law;" and,

Whereas, it is the opinion of the Council of State that above words mean that President McKinley approves of the appointment of a Court of Claims to consider losses caused by the burning of Chinatown, and to make awards and judgments on such losses; that the Council of State is to appropriate money, in conformity with Hawaiian laws, for the purpose of paying awards and judgments made by the Court of Claims; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense

of the Council of State that the Hawaiian Government should pay just claims for losses caused by the action taken by the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of the bubonic plague; Further, That the Council of State most earnestly advise the Executive Council to appoint a new Court of Claims of five members, a majority of whom shall consist of impartial men acquainted with the values of property and merchandise. Bole's substitute resolution adopted by the Council of State yesterday.

The Council of State gained its point

against the Executive Council yesterday when it adopted the resolution of Councillor Bole. His resolution calls for a complete revision of the rules of the Court of Claims and the appointment of "impartial men" to serve thereon. The Council waded through a two hours' debate upon Councillor Achi's resolution and several amendments, and finally concluded that Bole's substitute met its requirements. The only defense made of the position taken by the Executive Council was by Councillor Robertson, who used almost the same arguments as Attorney General Cooper. The former arraigned those of his brother councillors who asserted the moral responsibility of the Government for the losses occurring during the plague, and said he did not believe that the public in general had any desire to pay the claimants for losses arising from the accidental fire of January 20.

Councillor Jones was aggressive in

his defense of the stand of a majority of the Councilors, and proposed to remain by his guns until the matter was settled. The Councilor looked placid through the lengthy speech of Robertson, but when the latter stated he had heard Mr. Jones say in private or on the floor of the Council some time ago that he (Mr. Jones) did not think the Government was justified in paying for any loss occasioned by the accidental conflagration of the 20th of January, Councillor Jones arose to his feet and said it was untrue. Robertson retorted that he had certainly heard or understood Jones to make such a remark, which the Councilor repudiated with an indignation that caused him to take a hand in the debate. This is a large measure had the effect of bringing about a vote on the Bole substitute resolution in short order.

Robertson Takes Issue.

Robertson's argument conveyed the impression that he was neutral in his opinion of the ideas expressed by the Executive Council on the one side and the Council of State on the other. He said there were two ways in which the claims could be handled; either to pay only such claims as the Government was legally liable for, or to pay all the claims irrespective of any legal liability. The Government had taken the former view and advocated the policy.

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